

CAPSULE SUMMARY

BA-2646

Landmark Lodge No. 40, Free and Accepted Masons

48 ½ Winters Lane

Catonsville, Baltimore County

1889

Private

The Landmark Lodge No. 40 is a vernacular building constructed in 1889 along Winters Lane in Catonsville. The Winters Lane corridor was the center of the African American community in Catonsville after the Civil War, and it is likely that the Landmark Lodge No. 40 served as the community's Masonic lodge. In addition to the Landmark Lodge No. 40, the neighborhood was home to a school for African American children and an African Methodist Episcopal church. Between 1877 and 1915, several dwellings had been constructed along Winters Lane, indicating a period of significant growth in Catonsville's African American community.

The Landmark Lodge No. 40 is a one-story wood frame vernacular. The front portion of the lodge sits on a solid random rubble stone foundation. Although the exterior asbestos shingle cladding obscures the structure, it appears as though the lodge was constructed in two phases, for the rear portion sits on a concrete block foundation. An interior survey would aid in the determination of the structure's evolution. The lodge fronts southwest and sits close to the road with a gravel driveway to the southeast. One interior chimney rises from the northwest elevation. The building has a front gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and features an offset canted projecting entry bay with a hipped roof. The entry is centrally located on the projecting bay and consists of a six-panel single-leaf wood door. One 1/1 vinyl window pierces each of the canted sides of the entry bay. All openings have aluminum-clad surrounds.

Inventory No. BA-2646

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Landmark Lodge No. 40, Free and Accepted Masons

other

2. Location

street and number 48 1/2 Winters Lane not for publication

city, town Catonsville - vicinity

county Baltimore County

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name C/O Mr. Millard Reid

street and number	1202 Snowden Road	telephone	Not Available
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city, town	Laurel	state	MD	zip code	20707
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4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Baltimore County Courthouse	liber	Not Available	folio	Not Available
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city, town	Towson	tax map	101	tax parcel	92	tax ID number	0112000820
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5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
___district	___public	___agriculture	___landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>X</u> building(s)	<u>X</u> private	___commerce/trade	___recreation/culture	<u>1</u>	___ buildings
___structure	___both	___defense	___religion	___	___ sites
___site		___domestic	<u>X</u> social	___	___ structures
___object		___education	___transportation	___	___ objects
		___funerary	___work in progress	<u>1</u>	___ Total
		___government	___unknown		
		___health care	___vacant/not in use		
		___industry	___other:		
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
				1	

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

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8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

Specific dates 1889-present **Architect/Builder** Unknown

Construction dates 1889

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

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The Masons, or Freemasons, are a ritual-based fraternal brotherhood dating back to the 16th century. The Masons developed out of medieval builders' guilds and they view God as the Great Architect and builders as doing God's work.³ Although founded and originally based in Great Britain, the Masons reached their greatest strength in the United States between the last third of the 19th century and the first third of the 20th century. In 1879, it was estimated that there were 550,000 Freemasons in the United States, a number that grew dramatically in the following fifty years, reaching over three million by 1925.⁴ "By the 1920s most towns in the United States boasted a lodge of Freemasons, and every lodge had a room, a "Mason's Holy House," dedicated and set aside for the performance of Masonic rituals."⁵ Masonic lodges often shared their buildings, creating multiple-use spaces.

¹ "A Brief History of the Black Community of Catonsville, Md." <http://www.charm.net/~fdiggs/caton.html> (16 May 2000).

² *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* (Philadelphia, PA: G.M. Hopkins, 1877); see also *Map of Baltimore County* (Philadelphia, PA: G.W. Bromley, 1915).

³ Charles Paul Freund, "From Satan to the Sphinx: The Masonic Mysteries of D.C.'s Map," *The Washington Post*, November 5, 1995, Section C, p. 3.

⁴ William D. Moore, "The Masonic Lodge Room, 1870-1930: A Sacred Space of Masculine Spiritual Hierarchy," *Gender, Class, and Shelter: Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, V*, Elizabeth Collins Cromley and Carter L. Hudgins, editors (Knoxville, TN: The University of Tennessee Press, 1995), p. 26..

⁵ Moore, p. 26.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland. Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.

Baltimore County Historic Inventory.

"A Brief History of the Black Community of Catonsville, Md." <http://www.charm.net/~fdiggs/caton.html> (16 May 2000).

Brooks, Neal A. and Eric G. Rockel. *A History of Baltimore County.* Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979.

Map of Baltimore County. Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915.

Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men.* Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA.

Sidney, J. C. *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys.* Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property .20 Acre

Acreage of historical setting Unknown

Quadrangle name Baltimore West

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Since its construction in 1898, the Landmark Lodge No. 40 has been associated with the .28 acres of land known as tax parcel 92 of map 101 located in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's office.

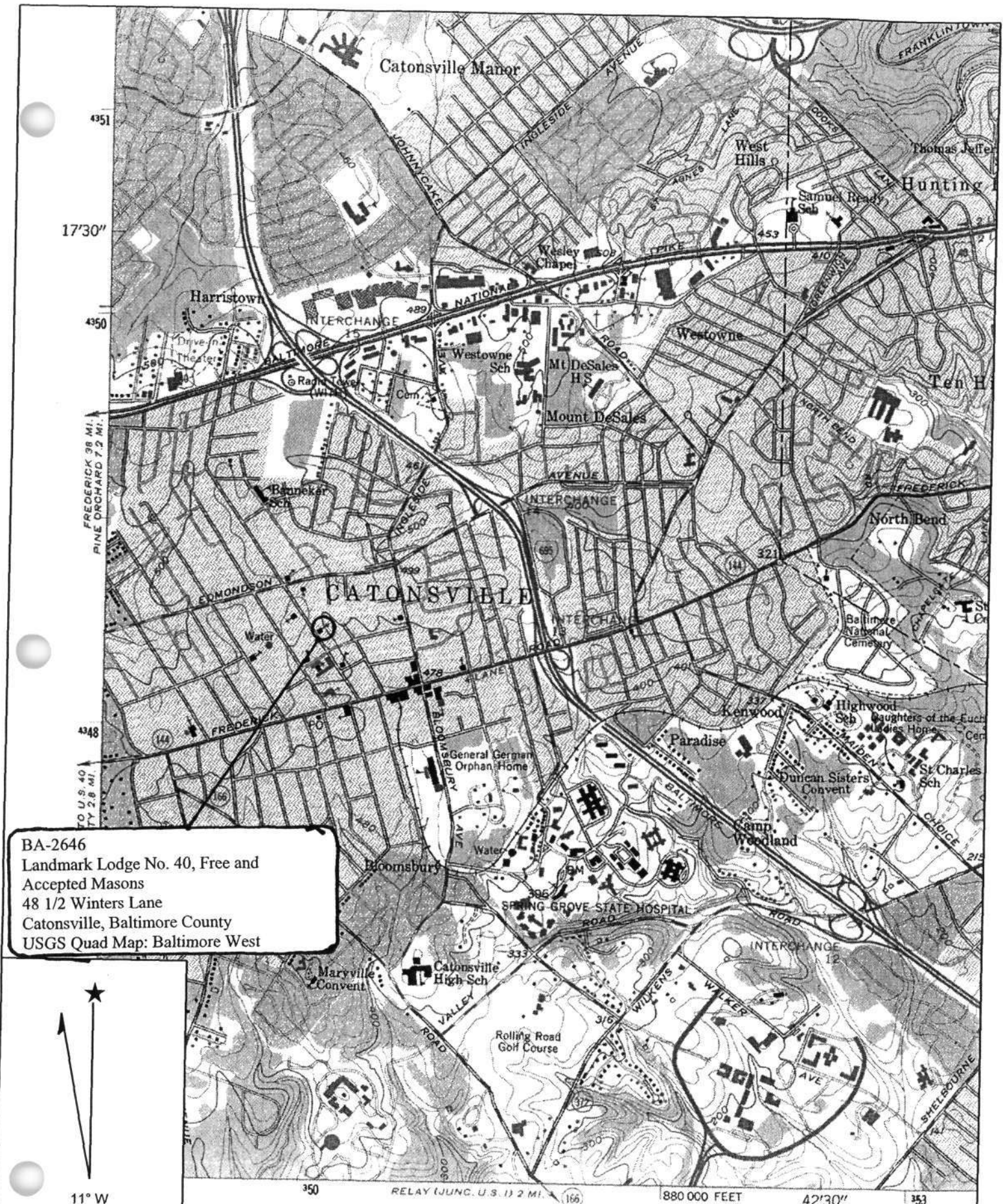
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	A. McDonald and A. Didden, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Tracerics, Incorporated	date	May 29, 2001
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600



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Landmark Lodge No. 40, Free and
Accepted Masons
48 1/2 Winters Lane
Catonsville, Baltimore County
USGS Quad Map: Baltimore West

Name: BALTIMORE WEST
Date: 6/3/2003
Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 18 350991 E 4348519 N



BA-2646

48½ WINTERS LANE, CATONSVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

4/2001

MD SHPD

S CORNER

1 of 2



BA-2646

48½ WINTERS LANE, CATONSVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

N CORNER

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